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CHAPTER 2.2.8.

**INFECTION
WITH *XENOHALIOTIS CALIFORNIENSIS***

Article 2.2.8.1.

For the purposes of the *Aquatic Code*, infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis* means *infection* only with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*.

Methods for conducting surveillance, diagnosis and confirmatory identification of infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis* are provided in the *Aquatic Manual*.

Article 2.2.8.2.

Scope

The recommendations in this Chapter apply to: black abalone (*Haliotis cracherodii*), white abalone (*H. sorenseni*), red abalone (*H. rufescens*), pink abalone (*H. corrugata*), green abalone (*H. tuberculata* and *H. fulgens*), flat abalone (*H. wallalensis*) and Japanese abalone (*H. discus-hannai*). These recommendations also apply to any other *susceptible species* referred to in the *Aquatic Manual* when traded internationally.

Article 2.2.8.3.

Commodities

1. When authorising the importation or transit of the following *commodities*, the *Competent Authorities* should not require any *Xenohaliotis californiensis* related conditions, regardless of the *Xenohaliotis californiensis* status of the *exporting country, zone or compartment*:
 - a) For the species referred to in Article 2.2.8.2. being used for any purpose:
 - i) *commodities treated in a manner that kills the host (and thereby inactivates the disease agent) e.g. commercially sterile canned or pasteurised products or other heat treated products;*
 - ii) *gametes, eggs and larvae;*
 - iii) *shells;*
 - iv) *biological samples preserved for diagnostic applications in such a manner as to inactivate the disease agent.*
 - b) The following *commodities* destined for human consumption from the species

referred to in Article 2.2.8.2. which have been prepared and packaged for direct retail trade in such a way as to minimise the likelihood of alternative uses:

- i) ~~chemically preserved products (e.g. smoked, salted, pickled, marinated, etc.);~~
- ii) ~~non commercially sterile products (e.g. ready prepared meals) that have been heat treated in a manner to ensure the inactivation of the bacterium parasite;~~
- iii) off the shell, eviscerated abalone (chilled or frozen) packaged for direct retail trade.

For the *commodities* referred to in point 1b), Member Countries should consider introducing internal measures to prevent the *commodity* being used for any purpose other than for human consumption.

2. When authorising the importation or transit of *commodities* of a species referred to in Article 2.2.8.2., other than *commodities* referred to in point 1 of Article 2.2.8.3., the *Competent Authorities* should require the conditions prescribed in Articles 2.2.8.7. to 2.2.8.11. relevant to the *Xenohaliotis californiensis* status of the *exporting country, zone or compartment*.
3. When considering the importation/transit from an *exporting country, zone or compartment* not declared free of infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis* of a *commodity* from mollusc species not covered in Article 2.2.8.2. (~~especially those of the genus *Haliotis*~~) but which could reasonably be expected to be a potential *Xenohaliotis californiensis* vector, the *Competent Authorities* should conduct an *risk analysis* in accordance with the recommendations in the *Aquatic Code* of the risk of introduction, establishment and spread of *Haplosporidium nelsoni*, and the potential consequences, associated with the importation of the *commodity* prior to a decision. The *exporting country* should be informed of the outcome of this assessment.

Article 2.2.8.4.

Xenohaliotis californiensis free country

A country may make a *self-declaration of freedom* from *Xenohaliotis californiensis* if it meets the conditions in points 1, 2, 3 or 4 below.

If a country shares a *zone* with one or more other countries, it can only make a *self-declaration of freedom* from *Xenohaliotis californiensis* if all the areas covered by the shared water are declared *Xenohaliotis californiensis* free zones (see Article 2.2.8.5.).

1. A country where none of the *susceptible species* referred to in Article 2.2.8.2. is present may make a *self-declaration of freedom* from *Xenohaliotis californiensis* when *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met in the country for at least the past 3 2 years.

OR

2. A country where any *susceptible species* referred to in Article 2.2.8.2. are present but there has never been any observed occurrence of the *disease* for at least the past 10 years despite conditions – in all areas where the species are present – that are conducive to its clinical

expression, as described in Chapter 2.2.8. of the *Aquatic Manual*, may make a *self-declaration of freedom* from *Xenohaliotis californiensis* when *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met in the country for at least the past 3 years and infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis* is not known to be established in wild populations.

OR

3. A country where the last known clinical occurrence was within the past 10 years, or where the *infection* status prior to *targeted surveillance* was unknown, ~~for example~~ (e.g. because of the absence of conditions conducive to clinical expression, as described in Chapter 2.2.8. of the *Aquatic Manual*), may make a *self-declaration of freedom* from *Xenohaliotis californiensis* when:
 - a) *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met for at least the past 3 years; and
 - b) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapters 1.1.4. and 2.2.8. of the *Aquatic Manual*, has been in place for at least the past 2 years without detection of *Xenohaliotis californiensis*.

OR

4. A country that has previously made a *self-declaration of freedom* from *Xenohaliotis californiensis* but in which the *disease* is subsequently detected may ~~not~~ make a *self-declaration of freedom* from *Xenohaliotis californiensis* again ~~until~~ when the following conditions have been met:
 - a) on detection of the *disease*, the affected area was declared an *infected zone* and a *buffer zone* was established; and
 - b) infected populations have been destroyed or removed from the *infected zone* by means that minimise the risk of further spread of the *disease*, and the appropriate *disinfection* procedures (see *Aquatic Manual*) have been completed; and
 - c) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapters 1.1.4. and 2.2.8. of the *Aquatic Manual*, has been in place for at least the past 2 years without detection of *Xenohaliotis californiensis*; and
 - d) previously existing *basic biosecurity conditions* have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place for at least the past 3 years.

In the meantime, part of the non-affected area may be declared a free zone provided that ~~it~~ such part meets the conditions in point 3 of Article 2.2.8.5.

Article 2.2.8.5.

***Xenohaliotis californiensis* free zone or free compartment**

A *zone* or *compartment* free from *Xenohaliotis californiensis* may be established within the territory of one or more countries of infected or unknown status for infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis* and declared free by the *Competent Authority(ies)* of the country(ies) concerned if the *zone* or *compartment* meets the conditions referred to in points 1, 2, 3 or 4 below.

If a *zone* or *compartment* extends over more than one country, it can only be declared a *Xenohaliotis californiensis* free *zone* or *compartment* if the conditions outlined below apply to all areas of the *zone* or *compartment*.

1. In a country of unknown status for *Xenohaliotis californiensis*, a *zone* or *compartment* where none of the *susceptible species* referred to in Article 2.2.8.2. is present may be declared free from *Xenohaliotis californiensis* when *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met in the *zone* or *compartment* for at least the past 3 \pm years.

OR

2. In a country of unknown status for *Xenohaliotis californiensis*, a *zone* or *compartment* where any *susceptible species* referred to in Article 2.2.8.2. are present but there has never been any observed occurrence of the *disease* for at least the past 10 years despite conditions – in all areas where the species are present – that are conducive to its clinical expression, as described in Chapter 2.2.8. of the *Aquatic Manual*, may be declared free from *Xenohaliotis californiensis* when *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met in the *zone* or *compartment* for at least the past 3 \pm years and infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis* is not known to be established in wild populations.

OR

3. A *zone* or *compartment* where the last known clinical occurrence was within the past 10 years, or where the *infection* status prior to *targeted surveillance* was unknown, ~~for example~~ (e.g. because of the absence of conditions conducive to clinical expression, as described in Chapter 2.2.8. of the *Aquatic Manual*), may be declared free from *Xenohaliotis californiensis* when:
 - a) *basic biosecurity conditions* have been continuously met for at least the past 3 \pm years; and
 - b) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapters 1.1.4. and 2.2.8. of the *Aquatic Manual*, has been in place for at least the past 2 years without detection of *Xenohaliotis californiensis*.

OR

4. A *zone* previously declared free from *Xenohaliotis californiensis* but in which the *disease* is subsequently detected may ~~not~~ be declared free from *Xenohaliotis californiensis* again ~~until~~ when the following conditions have been met:
 - a) on detection of the *disease*, the affected area was declared an *infected zone* and a *buffer zone* was established; and

- b) infected populations have been destroyed or removed from the *infected zone* by means that minimise the risk of further spread of the *disease*, and the appropriate *disinfection* procedures (see *Aquatic Manual*) have been completed; and
- c) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapters 1.1.4. and 2.2.8. of the *Aquatic Manual*, has been in place for at least the past 2 years without detection of *Xenohaliotis californiensis*; and
- d) previously existing *basic biosecurity conditions* have been reviewed and modified as necessary and have continuously been in place for at least the past 3 years.

Article 2.2.8.6.

Maintenance of free status

A country, *zone* or *compartment* that is declared free from *Xenohaliotis californiensis* following the provisions of points 1 or 2 of Articles 2.2.8.4. or 2.2.8.5. (as relevant) may maintain its status as *Xenohaliotis californiensis* free provided that *basic biosecurity conditions* are continuously maintained.

A country, *zone* or *compartment* that is declared free from *Xenohaliotis californiensis* following the provisions of point 3 of Articles 2.2.8.4. or 2.2.8.5. (as relevant) may discontinue *targeted surveillance* and maintain its status as *Xenohaliotis californiensis* free provided that conditions that are conducive to clinical expression of infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*, as described in Chapter 2.2.8. of the *Aquatic Manual*, exist and *basic biosecurity conditions* are continuously maintained.

However, for declared free *zones* or *compartments* in infected countries and in all cases where conditions are not conducive to clinical expression of infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*, *targeted surveillance* needs to be continued at a level determined by the *Competent Authority* on the basis of the likelihood of *infection*.

Article 2.2.8.7.

Importation of live aquatic animals from a country, zone or compartment declared free from *Xenohaliotis californiensis*

When importing live *aquatic animals* of species referred to in Article 2.2.8.2. from a country, *zone* or *compartment* declared free from *Xenohaliotis californiensis*, the *Competent Authority* of the *importing country* should require an *international aquatic animal health certificate* issued by the *Competent Authority* of the *exporting country* or a *certifying official* approved by the *importing country*.

This *certificate* must certify, on the basis of the procedures described in Articles 2.2.8.4. or 2.2.8.5. (as applicable), whether the place of production of the *commodity* ~~consignment~~ is a country, *zone* or *compartment* declared free from *Xenohaliotis californiensis*.

The *certificate* should be in accordance with the Model Certificate in Appendix 4.1.2.

This Article does not apply to *commodities* referred to in point 1 of Article 2.2.8.3.

Importation of live aquatic animals for aquaculture from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from *Xenobalotus californiensis*

1. When importing, for *aquaculture*, live *aquatic animals* of species referred to in Article 2.2.8.2. from a country, zone or *compartment* not declared free from *Xenobalotus californiensis*, the *Competent Authority* of the *importing country* should assess the *risk* and, if justified, apply the following risk mitigation measures such as:
 - a)1. the direct delivery into and lifelong holding of the consignment in biosecure quarantine facilities for;
 2. the continuous isolation of the imported aquatic animals from the local environment; and
 - b)3. the treatment of all effluent and waste material from the processing in a manner that ensures inactivation of *Xenobalotus californiensis*.
2. If the intention of the introduction is the establishment of a new stock, international standards, such as the Code of Practice on the Introductions and Transfers of Marine Organisms of the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES), should be followed.
3. For the purposes of the *Aquatic Code*, the ICES Code may be summarised to the following main points:
 - a) identify stock of interest (cultured or wild) in its current location;
 - b) evaluate stock health/disease history;
 - c) take and test samples for *Xenobalotus californiensis*, pests and general health/disease status;
 - d) import and quarantine in a secure facility a founder (F-0) population;
 - e) produce F-1 generation from the F-0 stock in *quarantine*;
 - f) culture F-1 stock and at critical times in its development (life cycle) sample and test for *Xenobalotus californiensis* and perform general examinations for pests and general health/disease status;
 - g) if *Xenobalotus californiensis* is not detected, pests are not present, and the general health/disease status of the stock is considered to meet the *basic biosecurity conditions* of the *importing country, zone or compartment*, the F-1 stock may be defined as free of infection with *Xenobalotus californiensis* or specific pathogen free (SPF) for *Xenobalotus californiensis*;
 - h) release SPF F-1 stock from *quarantine* for *aquaculture* or stocking purposes in the *country, zone or compartment*.

This Article does not apply to *commodities* referred to in point 1 of Article 2.2.8.3.

Article 2.2.8.9.

Importation of live aquatic animals for processing for human consumption from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from *Xenohaliotis californiensis*

When importing, for processing for human consumption, live *aquatic animals* of species referred to in Article 2.2.8.2. from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from *Xenohaliotis californiensis*, the *Competent Authority* of the *importing country* should assess the risk and, if justified, require that:

1. the consignment be delivered directly to and held in *quarantine* facilities until processing and/or consumption; and
2. all effluent and waste material from the processing be treated in a manner that ensures inactivation of *Xenohaliotis californiensis*.

This Article does not apply to *commodities* referred to in point 1 of Article 2.2.8.3.

Article 2.2.8.10.

Importation of aquatic animal products from a country, zone or compartment declared free from *Xenohaliotis californiensis*

When importing *aquatic animal products* of species referred to in Article 2.2.8.2. from a country, zone or compartment declared free from *Xenohaliotis californiensis*, the *Competent Authority* of the *importing country* should require that the consignment be accompanied by an *international aquatic animal health certificate* issued by the *Competent Authority* of the *exporting country* or a *certifying official* approved by the *importing country*.

This *certificate* must certify, on the basis of the procedures described in Articles 2.2.8.4. or 2.2.8.5. (as applicable), whether or not the place of production of the consignment is a country, zone or compartment declared free from *Xenohaliotis californiensis*.

The *certificate* should be in accordance with the Model Certificate in Appendix X.X.X. (under study).

This Article does not apply to *commodities* referred to in point 1 of Article 2.2.8.3.

Article 2.2.8.11.

Importation of aquatic animal products from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from *Xenohaliotis californiensis*

When importing *aquatic animal products* of species referred to in Article 2.2.8.2. from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from *Xenohaliotis californiensis*, the *Competent Authority* of the *importing country* should assess the risk and apply appropriate risk mitigation measures.

This Article does not apply to *commodities* referred to in point 1 of Article 2.2.8.3.

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